

LARGER BOARD OF STUDIES ALLEGED PROPAGANDA

New Hampshire Senator Charges Francis P. Garvin, Former Alien Property Custodian, Sold Siezed Enemy Chemical Patents to Himself as Head of the Foundation for Mere Fraction of Their True Value—Claim Made That Dye Interests Used Government Agencies for Spreading Their "Propaganda" Over the Country—Garvin Characterizes the Senator's Attack as "Vicious and Malicious".

Washington, July 14.—Senator Cummings, Iowa, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, and one of the co-authors of the transportation act of 1920, under which the railroad labor board functioned, declared today that decisions of the board were binding on both carriers and employees and not simply "advisory," as held by union officials. The government, Cummings held, can compel obedience to rulings of the board, notwithstanding the transportation act provided no penalties.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE REACHES NO CONCLUSIONS

Chicago, July 14.—(By the A. P.)—The issues involved in the railroad strike were clearly defined and discussed at length but no conclusions were reached, as the result of a conference today between representatives of the railroad, the shipmen and the United States railroad labor board, according to statements issued by Chairman Ben W. Hooper, of the board, and B. M. Jewell, of the shipmen.

PLACE MAIN RELIANCE ON CHAIRMAN HOOPER

Washington, July 14.—While optimism as to the outcome of the railroad strike was reflected at the White House today, there was further evidence that the administration intends to keep a firm grasp on the situation and that every force at the command of the government will be utilized to insure the issuance of necessary interstate transportation.

Members of the cabinet who met with President Harding in the regular cabinet session placed their main reliance on the ability of Chairman Hooper of the United States railroad labor board to find a solution to the problem. Hooper was understood to have been largely to discussion of the rail and coal strikes, and to the administration attitude in the event of certain contingencies.

The president was said to hold the view that, should government operation of the carriers become necessary, it should not be undertaken until the railroad workers to be drafted for service in the positions in which they have had experience. Whatever discussion occurred along this line, however, was said to be on a strictly hypothetical basis, there being no evidence that federal control would be forced by developments of the strike.

Cabinet members brought to the meeting voluminous reports on the various phases in which their portfolios were directly interested. The railroad situation was handled by him numerous telegrams bearing on the situation at points where disorders have developed, and reports on the organization of the railroad workers to be drafted for service in the positions in which they have had experience.

General Work was said to have reported the bulk of the mail movement as unaffected by the strike, although a number of trains have been discontinued. Messages reaching the post office department during the day, however, indicated the federal railroad officials were understood to hold the view that all trains would have to stop within three days unless pressure was given to shippers regarding vital reports to rolling stock.

Request from United States Marshal George Stauffer, of Cincinnati, for duty in the southern district of Ohio, as reported in press dispatches, had not reached the department of justice today. It was understood that the marshal would not be taken in advance of his receipt.

Possible use of federal troops to protect railroad employees remaining on their jobs was deprecated in union circles as tending to aggravate the situation. This view was expressed by J. J. Newman, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who charged that mail trains were being withdrawn deliberately from the southern district of Ohio, as reported in press dispatches, had not reached the department of justice today. It was understood that the marshal would not be taken in advance of his receipt.

Decision on whether federal troops would be sent to preserve order at Denison, Tex., was being withheld at the war department until the inspector general of the Eleventh corps area, ordered to the scene today, had reported on the situation at that railroad center.

In summarizing the strike situation to shown in government reports received to various departments today, Secretary Weeks said that trouble was most noticeable in the southwestern region, although there were instances of violence in various states, including Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and California. The war secretary also said that all corps area commanders had general instructions to be on the alert and not promptly on orders which might come from them, but that only in the case of the situation at Denison, had any specific direction been issued from Washington that a force of troops sufficient to maintain order be held immediately in readiness.

It has not been indicated just what method would be followed should decision to send in the federal forces at Denison, or elsewhere, be reached. At the time of the strike, the federal authority for such employment of federal troops, regardless of the attitude of the state authorities, however, appeared likely that a formal proclamation might be issued by the president simultaneously with the direction to the corps area commander to send forward the troops.

Secretary Weeks was asked today whether the municipal authorities at Denison had shown any disposition to suppress disorders. He said he knew

CABLED PARAGRAPHS

Blake Arrives at Bagdad.
Bagdad, July 13.—Major W. T. Blake, the British aviator, arrived here from Zim, Palestine, at 4 p. m. today on his attempted flight around the world.

Fired at Prefect.
Paris, July 14.—(A. P.)—Three shots were fired at Prefect of Police, Gustave Boulou, an unknown to the police, in the street near the President's residence, as he was passing.

SUBPOENAS FOR 23 IN WARD CASE

White Plains, N. Y., July 14.—Mrs. N. Ward, who is out on \$50,000 bail on a charge of murdering Clarence Peck, former sailor, today was questioned by District Attorney Weeks and John E. Mack, who has been retained as a special district attorney, on her knowledge of the murder of Peck, who was shot at the bottom of his killing.

For a short time the two prosecutors also questioned Mrs. Walter S. Ward, who would testify to the legality of a subpoena served on Mrs. Mack, who was announced, was retained yesterday.

Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Ward were questioned in the district attorney's office after Lee Parsons Davis, former district attorney of Westchester county, and now retained by Mrs. Curtis, had threatened to test the legality of a subpoena served on his client yesterday.

Mrs. Curtis held that the hearing on alleged conspiracy charges, being held before Justice Morchauer, was illegal, but he offered to produce Mrs. Curtis and allow her to answer any questions put in the district attorney's office.

At first Mr. Weeks refused to accept the offer. But after a conference with Mr. Mack and later with Justice Morchauer, the hearing was held, but the hearing which was held the informal meeting with the women.

Reports that the conspiracy hearing would be dropped, however, were denied by Justice Morchauer.

"We are going right on," he said, "and Mr. Davis' statement that the charges are illegal is only another of his bluffs."

Following his statement, Justice Morchauer issued subpoenas for 23 persons, including the women, which will be continued next week.

HEAVY TRADING IN LIBERTY BOND ISSUES

New York, July 14.—Lowest money rates in several months invited heavy trading in Liberty bonds on the stock exchange today, a majority of those issues coming to highest prices of the year or a much longer period.

Liberty 3 1/2's, which have always been favored by investors because of their safety, sold at 100.50, the highest price since 1918, and 4 1/2's at 101.10, the highest since 1918.

The day's sales of Liberty bonds amounted to \$3,000,000, the demand, according to popular belief, originating on the large part from private investors.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY DEAD

Stamford, July 14.—Galen A. Carter, long assistant state's attorney for Fairfield county, died last night after an illness of a week. The direct cause of death was a general breakdown. He had long been in poor health. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Carter served as a member of the state's attorney office for thirty-eight years. The office of assistant to the state's attorney was created in 1907 and Mr. Carter was appointed, formally recognizing his status as an assistant.

Samuel Zensenden was the appointing power originally. Mr. Carter having been a partner of his at one time.

Mr. Carter was born in New York city and came to Stamford when 12 years of age.

WOMAN'S DEATH NOT DUE TO CARELESSNESS

New Haven, July 14.—The death of Mrs. Margaret Lee of this city, who was fatally injured when she was struck by a New Haven bonded trolley car from Broad street, was due to confusion on the part of the woman and was not caused by the criminal carelessness of any person. This finding was handed down by Coroner Mix following an inquest yesterday.

Coroner Mix, after examining twelve witnesses, reported that the woman stepped directly in the path of the trolley car when she heard it coming, although the motorman was warning a warning whistle. Death was due, he reported, to a compound fracture of the skull.

United States Minister To Austria

Albert Henry Washburn, of Massachusetts, whose nomination as United States Minister to Austria, has been sent to the Senate. Mr. Washburn is an attorney with offices in New York, although his home is at Middleboro, Mass. Some years ago he served as American Consul at Magdeburg, Germany.

Woman Slain By Blows From Hammer

Alleged Murderess Held by Arizona Authorities for Revolting Crime in Los Angeles—Sole Eye-Witness Threatened With Death.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 14.—The Los Angeles county grand jury today returned an indictment charging Mrs. Clara Phillips, under arrest at Tucson, Arizona, with the murder of Mrs. Al. E. Mack, who has been retained as a special district attorney, on her knowledge of the murder of Peck, who was shot at the bottom of his killing.

Plans the night before, purchase of the instrument of death, the hammer, the murder of the victim, the attack, the victim's pitiful cries for help, her flight, recapture, and repeated blows until she sank in death were related by Mrs. Caffee, who named Mrs. Clara Phillips as the slayer.

Restrained by threats of death from answering the piercing pleas of the victim, the murderess, who was a woman of the name of Mrs. Phillips, said she was later picked up by Mrs. Phillips who repeated threats of death should she reveal the murder.

She was found early today by the police and said that she had maintained silence in fear of the threats of Mrs. Phillips.

William I. Traeger, who unearthed the details of the slaying from the attorney of A. L. Phillips, husband of the woman accused of the murder, is speaking to the grand jury. Mrs. Phillips is being held under his orders.

Mrs. Caffee, said she had known Mrs. Phillips for a year and a half. They were shopping Tuesday and during the shopping trip Mrs. Phillips purchased a hammer. Mrs. Phillips, according to Mrs. Caffee, said that a girl working in a local bank had been intimate with her husband, Mr. Phillips, and that she wanted to have a talk with the girl. She requested Mrs. Caffee to accompany her and it was agreed.

She told of going down town Wednesday afternoon, meeting Mrs. Meadows and the girl who was the subject of the investigation.

When a railroad is constructed from one town to another, engineers try to make the line as straight as possible. Because a straight line is the shortest, quickest and least costly.

Business furnishes a parallel case—the line between the man who makes something and the man who wants something, the man who has something to sell and the man who is trying to fill his wants.

Advertising provides the shortcut between the manufacturer and you, and between the dealer and you. Advertisements make it possible to tell you in a few minutes all you want to know about the services or articles you need.

A glance through The Bulletin enables you to sift out the things that interest you, and in a moment you know just where and when to go for what you want.

Flit through many steps, how much needless walking and talking the advertisements save you and your neighbors. Then you will realize the economy of advertising.

Advertising plays a necessary part in your life. Use it! Read it! During the week just closing, the following matter has appeared in The Bulletin's news columns:

| Bulletin | Telephone | Local | General | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| Saturday, July 8 | 141 | 164 | 450 | 755 |
| Sunday, July 9 | 134 | 118 | 331 | 583 |
| Tuesday, July 11 | 121 | 154 | 250 | 525 |
| Wednesday, July 12 | 137 | 121 | 466 | 624 |
| Thursday, July 13 | 147 | 148 | 370 | 665 |
| Friday, July 14 | 153 | 119 | 381 | 653 |
| Totals | 838 | 824 | 2183 | 3850 |

and the request of Mrs. Phillips that Mrs. Meadows drive to a sister's house. The drive was halted on a hill road, when Mrs. Phillips requested Mrs. Meadows to get out of the car for a few moments that she wished to talk to her alone.

Mrs. Meadows left the car and Mrs. Phillips followed, according to the story of Mrs. Caffee. On the road, a short distance from the car, Mrs. Phillips, according to Mrs. Caffee, accused Mrs. Meadows of intimacy with Mr. Phillips. Mrs. Meadows denied this and in repeating accusations and in sudden anger, Mrs. Phillips swung her hand from behind her back, clenching the hammer she had concealed and began to rain blows upon Mrs. Meadows, according to Mrs. Caffee.

"She screamed for me to help her," said Mrs. Caffee. "Mrs. Phillips menaced me with the hammer and threatened death if I interfered. Mrs. Meadows moved back, terrified under the blows, and then broke the grip which Mrs. Phillips had upon her and ran down the road. Mrs. Phillips pursued and caught her and brought her back and began beating her again with the hammer."

"After she fell I became sick and walked away down the road. I was soon overtaken by Mrs. Phillips. She was driving the car. Mrs. Meadows said she made me get in with her. She again threatened me with death if I ever said a word about the affair. She drove downtown and let me out of one of the downtown streets and drove away."

Mrs. Caffee was detained by the police.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Feeling against Christian education in China is evidenced in a long protest recently published by the Chinese press.

Damage estimated at \$2,000,000 was wrought by fire which swept through the warehouse at San Francisco, N. Y. 14th.

Sale of 235,000,000 hundred feet of lumber along the upper St. Lawrence river in the St. Lawrence national forest, Washington, was announced.

The Bank of England lowered its discount rate to 3 per cent, a reduction of one-half per cent from the figure established on June 15.

Nearly 1,000 students from all parts of the United States are in Mexico City to attend the summer session of the National University of Mexico.

A Japanese syndicate has asked the government's consent to establish a wireless company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, to work with America.

Nearly 500,000,000 gallons of gasoline were used during May. This was with 4,000,000 gallons of the high gas mark run up in August, 1921.

The Mexican war department announced that there are sufficient federal troops in the oil districts to prevent any rebel raids.

Massachusetts "reds" have won a conditional triumph by forcing the state dry law, recently passed, back on the ballot for a referendum on November.

The Sears-Roebuck Company announced the closing of its two shoe factories at Springfield, Mass., employing about 1,000 operatives.

The engagement of Larry Semon, the screen comedian and Lucie LaCombe, a leading lady, is announced. They have not set the date of their marriage.

Eight sheets of stamps, said to be valued at 200,000 rubles decorated a letter received by David Gluckstein of Russia, from a cousin in Moscow.

Cost output of Great Britain for the week ending July 14 was 1,311,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the previous week, but below the April and May weekly average.

Property valued at \$1,000,000 was sold for \$30,000 at the tax sale for 1921 unpaid taxes, according to reports made by Chief Clerk Ernest C. Cooley of the Nassau county treasurer's office.

The National Candy Salesmen's association at its 23rd annual convention at Pemberton, Mass., elected E. C. Clark of Chicago, president. E. C. Lewis of Braintree was named vice president.

Governor Lake issued regulation papers on the governor of Massachusetts for the extradition of Walter Powell, detained in Middletown for theft committed on October 4, 1921.

The Ford Motor company plans the establishment of a large plant for the assembly of its cars in Mexico, according to official advice received from Mexico City.

Justice Frank C. Laughlin, of Buffalo, who has been assigned for 22 years to the appellate division of the supreme court, First Department, was assigned to associate with former Ambassador James W. Gerard in the practice of law.

A 25 per cent flat rate reduction on merchandise traffic has been agreed upon by general managers of English and Welsh railways following conference with representatives of trade and agriculture.

The first suit growing out of the Windsor Junction strike, when on July 2 was filed in Trenton by John Shrolla and his wife, Giovanna Shrolla, for an aggregate sum of \$50,000 for injuries.

A solid train load of chocolate—31 cars—one car bearing 1,200,000 pounds, the largest single rail shipment of its kind in the history of the candy industry—has just been sent from Chicago to Stamford.

Richard H. Tufkin, inventor of a machine that revolutionized shoe making, died in his home in Boston at the age of 62 years, after a long illness. He was a shoe-machine when he was 25 years old.

The Harvard Corporation announced the reappointment of Dr. Robert B. Greenough as director of the Harvard cancer research department, which is located at the Coe's Huntington Memorial hospital to take effect next September.

The names of ten women have been turned over to the Hartford police who are a list of personal tax delinquents who are to be arrested unless they come forward according to the Hartford city tax collector.

The Hartford police are remodeling the aviation field constructed some time ago in the event that the United States government decides to transport the mails by airplane should the railroad strike become more serious.

A group of little children, watching Captain Bessie's electric train, on a line tank in his repair shop in Meriden, was thrown into a panic when the mechanic hurled the article into their midst. The children were screaming and the children received extensive burns.

Preliminary negotiations for the funding of the French war debt of \$2,500,000 to the United States were begun at the treasury by Secretary Mellon, chairman of the world war debt funding commission.

The Knickerbocker Ice Co., asked Justice Cropper to confirm the order of referee by which the company was awarded \$10,857 in connection with proving its title to property between Sheephead Bay and Gravesend Bay, which the city agreed to take over.

William Roberts, colored, serving a life sentence for the murder of his wife at Bridgeport, died at Westchester prison following an operation for kidney pains in the head. Roberts was 37 years of age and has been confined at the prison since December 9, 1917.

SOLDIER GETS 7 YEARS FOR SWINDLING GERMANS

Coblenz, July 14.—Private Lester Hetherington, of Bristol, Pa., was sentenced today to seven years in a military prison by court martial. This brings to a close one of the greatest cases of swindling ever handled by the military authorities in occupation territory. Approximately 2,000,000 marks figure in Hetherington's operations which extended as far as Munich, Bavaria. Hetherington, posing as a motorcycle dealer and swindling former official papers, collected large amounts in deposits from German dealers against orders for machines which were never delivered.

APPOINTED TO REPORT ON BURR MEMORIAL

Hartford, July 14.—Frank Cheney, Jr., of Manchester, Francis Parsons of this city and H. Mowbray of Washington, Conn., were appointed today by the state sculpture commission to report on the proposed memorial to the late Alfred E. Burr under the will of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Burr McManus. The commission decided to place the sculpture in the bequest by Mrs. McManus, amounting to \$120,000, with the state treasury.

ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF MURDERING CHILD

Morristown, N. J., July 14.—Francis Kluxen, 3rd, aged 15, was acquitted by a jury late today of a charge of murdering 11-year-old Janette Lawrence at Marion last October.

CHEMICAL FOUNDATION FIRE ENDS DEBATE

Chairman of Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Declares That Government Can Compel Obedience to Rulings of the Board—No Conclusions Reached at Chicago Conference of Railroad Heads, Striking Shipmen and Labor Board—Government Intends to Keep Firm Grasp on Strike Situation—Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Train Fired Upon by Unknown Person.

Washington, July 14.—Attacks on the Chemical Foundation, Inc., its president, Francis P. Garvin, the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company, the Textile Alliance, the American Dye and Pigment Association, and various individuals connected with the dye industry in this country, marked senate debate today on the provisions of the tariff law under which the dye and pigment embargo licensing system would be continued for at least one, and possibly two years.

The discussion of the provision, which was strongly supported by Senator Frelinghuysen, republican, New Jersey, had not been concluded when the senate recessed, but a vote was expected tomorrow.

The embargo provisions were attacked by Senators Moses, republican, New Hampshire, and King, democratic, Utah. Senator Moses undertook to show the harmfulness of the provisions of the Chemical Foundation, the DuPont company and the Textile Alliance in the dye business of the country. He charged that their subsidiaries, officers, stockholders, lobbyists and "paid propagandists" had been the most aggressive of all the "industrial profiteers" who had pushed the embargo legislation.

Senator Moses also undertook to show that the Chemical Foundation had obtained the favor of Acting Secretary of State Polk, in February, 1919, by which it was authorized to license seized enemy patents and trademarks for dyes and many other chemicals, and charged also that Francis P. Garvin, an alien property custodian, had sold these patents and trademarks to himself as head of the foundation for \$250,000, a mere fraction of their true value.

Another charge by Senator Moses was that the Chemical Foundation and some of the dye interests had been over the heads of the bureau of education and the chemical warfare section of the war department, for spreading their "propaganda" over the country. He charged that the DuPont company and the National Aniline and Chemical company, which he declared, constituted the monopoly of the dye industry, had been through the Textile Alliance, representation on the advisory committee of the trade board which controlled the bringing in of German dyes.

Senator King also attacked the Chemical Foundation and declared that President Harding had been misled by the "dye lobby" in his decision to continue the "having done his duty." In instructing the department of justice to proceed against the foundation for the return of the patents and trademarks, he charged that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senators McCumber, republican, North Dakota, and Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.

Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, urged that the senate leave to the courts the trial of the chemical foundation, declaring that the "dye lobby" had been the action of Mr. Garvin in selling these patents and trademarks to the foundation.